

APPENDIX B
Sample Examination Questions
from
Pesticide Applicator Certification Examinations

GENERAL STANDARDS TEST FOR ALL CATEGORIES
CORE

Use the enclosed RESTRICTED USE PESTICIDE Label for questions 1-3

1. All registered pesticides have a statement on the label reading:
 - A. Danger - Poison
 - B. Toxic to Bees
 - C. Warning - Toxic
 - D. Keep out of Reach of Children
2. What is the acute oral toxicity (LD50) of this product which *is* indicated by the signal word?
 - A. 0-50 mg/kg
 - B. 50-500 mg/kg
 - C. 500-5,000 mg/kg
 - D. Greater than 5,000 mg/kg
3. From the label, which of the below is NOT a target pest?
 - A. Fleas
 - B. Silverfish
 - C. Honeybees
 - D. Subterranean termites
4. If it is determined that a pesticide treatment is necessary, then the applicator should select a pesticide that will:
 - A. Kill all insects in target area
 - B. Remain active for many years
 - C. 'Be effective while harming the environment least
 - D. Do all of the above

5. Pesticides must be repackaged if containers are leaking. Which of the following must be put on the new container?
- A. Sign signifying **type** of poison
 - B. Complete label
 - C. Sign with name and percent of pesticide
 - D. Sign with word “danger” and name of pesticide
6. Which kind of pesticide prevents normal clotting of blood?
- A. **Surfactant**
 - B. **Synergist**
 - c. Anticoagulant
 - D. Animal systemic
7. A pesticide that is absorbed in one part of a plant or animal and transported to another part where it kills a pest is called a:
- A. Contact pesticide
 - B. Volatile pesticide
 - C. Residual pesticide
 - D. Systemic pesticide
8. What action should be taken in the event the hose disconnects **from** a pressurized hand-operated compressed air sprayer?
- A. Force the hose back on the assembly
 - B. Open the tank and release the pressure
 - C. Run away from the tank
 - D. Invert the tank (bottom side up)
9. To spray weeds using a hydraulic sprayer, what **type** of nozzle and pressure do you need?
- A. Coarse nozzle and high pressure
 - B. Coarse nozzle and low pressure
 - C. Fine nozzle and high pressure
 - D. Fine nozzle and low pressure
10. If the label says to mix two pounds wettable powder (**WP**) per 100 **gallons** of water and you have a 300 gallon **tank**, how many pounds of **WP** would you put in a **full** tank of water?
- A. 2 lbs.
 - B. 6 lbs.
 - C. 12 lbs.
 - D. 15 lbs.

CATEGORY3
ORNAMENTAL AND TURF PEST CONTROL

1. When spraying near human habitations you should minimize the hazard of spray drift to humans, pets, and other domestic animals by reducing:
 - A. Pressure
 - B. Volume
 - C. Vehicle speed
 - D. Diameter of nozzle openings
2. If you **find** circles or arcs of dark-green **grass** with mushrooms around the outer edge, surrounding areas of light-colored or dead grass, what would you suspect? ._
 - A.. **Dollar** spot
 - B. Rotting roots or wood under **turf**
 - C. Fairy ring
 - D. Cottony blight
3. Small, sometimes immobile insects with sucking mouthparts and often with waxy body coverings are:
 - A. Spider mites
 - B. Scale insects
 - c. Thrips
 - D. Sowbugs
4. Mole damage to turf areas can be sharply reduced by:
 - A. Daily watering
 - B. Soil tilling
 - C. Elimination of food insects
 - D. Soil compaction
5. The recommended dosage of an insecticide for control of chinch bugs is 3 fluid ounces per 25 gallons of water on 1,000 sq ft of turf. How much insecticide is needed to treat 67,000 sq ft of turf?
 - A. 21 ounces
 - B. 102 ounces
 - C. 181 ounces
 - D. 201 ounces

CATEGORY 5
AQUATIC PEST CONTROL

1. Water hyacinth is an example of a (an):
 - A. Emerged weed
 - B. Submerged weed
 - C. Free floating weed
 - D. Floating but rooted weed
2. The most effective and extensively used herbicide for algae control is:
 - A. 2, 4-D
 - B. **Dalapon**
 - C. Copper Sulfate
 - D. **Silvex**
3. The **first** step in controlling weeds growing in drainage ditches is to:
 - A. Select proper herbicide
 - B. **Identify** the weed problem
 - C. Calculate amount of herbicide required
 - D. Determine the area to be sprayed
4. To control **coontails**, you are to apply **Aquathol Plus^R** at the rate of 1 gallon per acre foot. You determine that the surface area is 20 acres and the lake average depth is 12 feet. How many gallons of **Aquathol Plus** do you need?
 - A. 1.6
 - B. 16
 - C. 240
 - D. 320
5. **Silvex** may still be used to control aquatic weeds.
 - A. True
 - B. False

CATEGORY 6
RIGHT-OF-WAY PEST CONTROL

1. Insecticidal and herbicidal equipment should not be interchanged primarily to protect the:
 - A. Public
 - B. Operator
 - C. Environment
 - D. Desirable plants
2. If a standard rate of 2 pounds acid equivalent (AE) per acre is given, how much 2, 4-D mine salt product is needed if the product contains 4 pounds AlZ/gallon?
 - A. 0.5 gallons
 - B. 1.0 gallons
 - c. 2.0 gallons
 - D. 10 gallons
3. Contact herbicides are most effective against perennial plants.
 - A. True
 - B. False
4. Sometimes the taste of plants is improved as a result of herbicide spraying. This presents a danger primarily to:
 - A. The operator
 - B. Children
 - C. Livestock
 - D. Desirable vegetation
5. Irrigation ditches and potable water supplies should be protected **from** persistent herbicides such as **picloram** by:
 - A. Using a mist machine
 - B. Aerial applications
 - C. Winter applications
 - D. Leaving a **buffer** zone

CATEGORY 7
INDUSTRIAL. INSTITUTIONAL. STRUCTURAL
AND HEALTH-RELATED PEST CONTROL

1. The domestic rodent that is most dependent on humans and is the most common is the:
 - A. Roof rat
 - B. Norway rat
 - C. Prairie dog
 - D. Ground squirrel

2. Which cockroaches are commonly found in sewer lines and in damp and **dirty** basements?
 - A. **Oriental** and American cockroaches
 - B. German and Brown-banded cockroaches
 - C. Brown and Australian cockroaches
 - D. Smoky-brown and Oriental cockroaches

3. The most important factor in the control of cockroaches is:
 - A. Selection of the proper dispersal equipment
 - B. Correct timing of applications
 - C. Sanitation
 - D. Selection of the correct insecticide

4. Which one of the following conditions is most conducive to attack by subterranean termites?
 - A. Substructural ventilation
 - B. Dampness of the soil in the sub-areas
 - c. Wood in direct contact with soil
 - D. Untreated wood resting on concrete slabs

- 5 . The spider having a red hourglass on the underside of the abdomen is the:
 - A. Tarantula
 - B. Wolf spider
 - c. Brown recluse spider
 - D. Black widow spider

6. A stack of infested' flour is 20 feet long, 30 feet wide and 4 feet **high**, and the label directions call for the use of **Phostoxin^R** pellets at an application rate of 150 pellets per 1,000 cubic ft. How many pellets will you need?
- A. 90
 - B. 150
 - c. 300
 - D. 360
7. Effective control of cat or dog fleas can only be achieved if:
- A. The outside and underside of the house are treated
 - B. The animals and premises **are** treated at the same time
 - c. Outdoor residual treatment is carried out
 - D. The animals are sprayed or dipped with the proper insecticide

CATEGORY8
PUBLIC HEALTH PEST CONTROL

1. Which one of the below listed diseases is transmitted to man through infected bird droppings?
 - A. Typhus fever
 - B. Arthropod-borne encephalitis
 - C. **Histoplasmosis**
 - D. All of the above

2. The vector responsible for the transmission of plague and **murine** typhus is the:
 - A. Mongolian foot louse
 - B. German cockroach
 - C. Oriental rat flea
 - D. House mouse mite

3. In a plague endemic area your initial control measures should be directed against the:
 - A. Rodents
 - B. Wild birds
 - C. Ectoparasites
 - D. Endoparasites

4. Why should an insecticide dust be used in a rodent control program?
 - A. To kill the fleas carried by rats
 - B. To increase the rat killing power of poisoned baits
 - C. Many insecticides are effective rodent killers
 - D. Dusts are more toxic to fleas

5. The primary consideration in housefly control is:
 - A. Residual spray
 - B. Use of aerosols
 - c. Sanitation
 - D. Malathion sugar baits

6. The most important disease transmitted by mosquitoes in the United States is:
- A. Plague
 - B. Encephalitis
 - C. Malaria
 - D. Dog heartworm
7. Which of the following possible control methods would be the proper choice for **efficient** mosquito control in a pond used for recreational fishing and boating?
- A. Standing water should be eliminated by drainage or filling
 - B. Pond should be stocked with mosquito feeding fish
 - C. Ultra Low Volume (ULV) application should be made on a weekly basis
 - D. Mosquito **larvicides** should be applied on biweekly basis
8. If you are sent to the housing area on post to control Aedes aegypti, the yellow fever mosquito, which of the following techniques would be most effective?
- A. Ditching and **filling** breeding sites
 - B. ULV spraying of the area
 - C. Emptying and removing artificial containers
 - D. Dusting the breeding sites

CATEGORY 10
RESEARCH AND DEMONSTRATION PEST CONTROL

1. “The Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act,” (reference (n)) also known as FEPCA (Public Law 92-51 6), did which of the following:
 - A. Amended FIFRA
 - B. Required pesticides to be classified for general or restricted use
 - C. Required any user of restricted use pesticides to be certified either as a private or commercial applicator or be under the supervision of a certified applicator
 - D. All of the above
2. An Experimental Use Permit will be effective for a specific period of time, which would normally be: —
 - A. One month
 - B. One year.
 - C. **Three** years
 - D. **Until** the pesticide receives regular EPA registration
3. Section 24(c) of FIFRA, as amended:
 - A. Established the **Interregional** Research Project (**IR-4**)
 - B. Permits registration for minor or specialty crop uses
 - C. Permits a State to register pesticides for use in that State to meet special local needs
 - D. Established procedures for suspension or cancellation of a registration
4. Bias in experimental or **demonstration** work:
 - A. Is manipulation of a test so that the results do not reflect the effect of the work
 - B. Is an inconsistency inherent in an experiment that may prejudice the results
 - C. Is a non-replicated test used to demonstrate a desired principle
 - D. Is deliberately withholding a treatment from certain plots
5. During the demonstration of a herbicide **application**, a gust of wind carries the spray onto a neighboring farm resulting in damage to valuable crops. As a certified government employee acting within the scope of your duty and certification, you cannot be held personally liable for negligence.
 - A. True
 - B. False

CATEGORY 11
AERIAL APPLICATION PEST CONTROL

TIME ALLOWED: 60 minutes for answering the questions (Approximately 50)

1. Deposition spraying is primarily used to kill small flying insects

- A. True
- B. False

2. The DoD maintains an aerial spray capability primarily to:

- A. Protect military golf courses from Japanese beetles.
- B. Rid military installations of nuisances mosquitoes.
- C. Protect combat troops from vector-borne pathogens.

3. Temperature normally decreases with increasing altitude.

- A. True
- B. False

4. The real swath width is:

- A. The effective swath
- B. The assumed swath
- C. Always less than 50 feet
- D. None of the above

5. An advantage(s) of aerial spray is/are:

- A. Able to treat large areas
- B. It is always readily accepted by the public
- C. Able to treat some areas inaccessible to ground equipment
- D. All of the above
- E. A and C above